

Daily Eagle

LOVE'S SOLITUDE AND SOCIETY.

When I met you in the turn of the tide,
Of worldly men and ways, I clearly saw,
Since I am there as one that hath no foe,
But more in your peace, where you have ex-
clude
The too three sun and paths with leaves are
strewn,
And bird-sought brooks in shady stream flow-
ers
I need not shun the turn of the tide,
That I will make for me a sweet solitude.
And if I into exile must be sent,
Let me not grieve; the fate's commanding lips
I kiss, and take my way without a fear,
If in the desert I must pick my nest,
Love hath within itself all follies,
Is friends and home and rest and pleasures cheer.

PHASES OF ITALIAN WITCHCRAFT.

Curious Things Recommended for Pur-
poses of Luck—A Strange Case.

From such persons you may hear that if
any one takes the eggs of a raven's nest,
boils them in water and then the raven
will fly to a tree and perch upon it.
This is a superstition, and the eggs of a
white stone of the size and shape of the egg.
The stone, they say, is placed carefully among
the eggs and then sits on eggs and stone to-
gether. The stone restores vitality to the
eggs, and after the bird is hatched and has
flown it is left behind in the nest. It has,
however, suffered a great change. It is now
semi-transparent, and in every respect except
its weight and hardness is exactly like an
egg. If it be placed near any personed food
the bird begins to move violently and thus
warns the fortunate possessor of his danger.
The having is even more given to sorcery.
It always deposits a stone the size of a pea in
its nest. What use it is to the bird or its
family no one seems to know, but if any one
finds it and places it under the pillow of a
sleeping person, he will answer every ques-
tion that does not exceed the limits of human
knowledge with perfect truth in the language
in which it is asked. The marvelous stories
told of serpents are innumerable. There is
one about a yard in length and as thick as
the upper part of a strong man's arm, which
has been seen in the streets of the city, espe-
cially in May, that not only will the first
person it bites in that month die himself, but
any one who stands beside or comes to help
him will share the same fate. If he falls be-
neath a tree, that, too, or if he is very large,
at least one-half of him will be killed.

Again, serpents of all kinds are very fond
of milk. In the old days, before the railway
was built, a coachman who used to drive on
the road between Perugia and Naples once
fell asleep outside a little inn while his horses
were feeding. His mouth was open and a
snake crept down his throat. After this he
died, though he did not know why, and
doctors could tell nothing about the matter
with him. At last he consulted the
professors of the University of Naples. They
hung him up by his feet and placed a
great bowl of milk beneath his head. The
snake, attracted by the smell, crept out to
drink, but still kept a great part of its body
in the mouth and throat of the coachman.
A young doctor sprang forward, pulled it
out and threw it away, when it was killed.
It was about two and a half feet in length.
After this the patient was well as ever.—
Saturday Review.

Fishes-Folk Peculiarities.

It is not to be wondered at that those poor,
ignorant people, who live by the sea all
their lives, are imbued with queer notions
and superstitions concerning it. They do
not acknowledge this readily, are rather
ashamed of it, indeed, and it takes time and
familiarity to bring these superstitions to
light. They appear to endow the sea with
sentient power, with an intelligent and gen-
erally malignant will. It is ever ready to
undo human labor and destroy human life.
Before very rough weather there occasionally
comes a strange calm, a hush like to
nothing save the holding of a breath before a
serious outbreak of rage. It has a voice,
coming, as it were, down at nightfall.
After this a dull, wailing, muffled sound
creeps out of the darkness—a sound as of
lamentation and entirely heard from afar.
"The sea is calling," they say here, and
when this happens the fishermen expect a gale
before morning. When the sea has held
of its prey and there is a house or house
desolate in the village, they hold that it
means, ranking quite a different sound to
any other.

About funerals there are odd observations
and superstitions. It is usually either to meet or
to cross a funeral train. There are girls in
the village who are a sort of professional
mourners though usually for children and
young women who are unmarried. They
are dressed in black, with white heads,
and a white shawl or shawl over their heads.
Six of these mourners is the magic number,
and whenever one is married another is
selected to fill her place. Probably it is con-
sidered a post of honor, for there never seems
a vacancy, though I do not know how this
selection is made. They are grave looking
dames, so it may be by their fitting ap-
pearance. At a young man's funeral there are
only two of these girls, who walk before and
are called "servants." The daughters have
a custom of singing a sort of dirge over their
dead, not unlike in effect the chanting of
the monks at a funeral in Rome. But when
the dead is a child, and the mourning is
deep, their dirges are more of a wailing
thing. Their dirges forbid them to have any-
thing but "a successful funeral." Another
peculiarity is that when the people are asked
to attend, it is by men and girls named
"children" not necessarily relatives of the
deceased.—Art Journal.

Hints on Bathing.

We "take cold" through the skin, it
should be remembered, as we also breathe
through it, throwing off superfluous heat—
which becomes fever when the perspiration
is suppressed—and also sending off waste
products. Persons who have any tendency
to pulmonary disease should make their skins
active. A double handful of common salt
thrown into the bathing water after the
cleansing process has been performed is a
beneficial addition. The saline particles are
very penetrating, and no amount of rub-
bing will remove them from the skin, upon
which they exert a most useful though a
gentle, stimulating influence, especially salu-
tary in cases of sluggish liver. Not only
does this act locally on the skin, increasing
its secretions, but also quickens the process
of nutrition in all the tissues of the body.

Thimble mittens of ordinary Turkish
towel are as good as the more costly
sponges for the luxury of the daily "rub
bath." A large Turkish towel, wrung out
in either tepid or cold water will expedite
the bathing process and by all means pro-
vide a good sized towel for the dry rub
afterward. Turkish towels that come the
size of crib sheets are most useful for this,
and the luxury of keeping two linen bath
sheets in daily use is known to the initiated
few. After either a cold or warm water
bath the immediate covering of the whole
body in a large wrap of linen or the soft
tucked cotton gives the sensation of luxury
that some people never know.—New Orleans
Picayune.

Holding His Position.

Wife—It doesn't see how you can say that
Mr. Whitechoker has an effeminate way of
talking. He has a very loud voice. Hus-
band—I mean by an effeminate way of
talking, my dear, that he talks all the time.
—Harper's Bazar.

Value of Press Notices.

A well known actor says a basket of press
notices in England would not raise an actor's
salary a cent, but that in America the com-
ments of the press are of the first impor-
tance, because the people read.—Chicago
Times.

A BANK ACCOUNT.

USEFUL HINTS TO PEOPLE WHO
KEEP MONEY ON DEPOSIT.How to Guard Against Fraud or Mistake
in Business Transactions—Check Book
and Stub—Writing Up the Bank Book.
Checks as Receipts.

The custom of the banks, when it is decided
to open an account with a customer, is to re-
quire the customer to write his name in a
book, kept for that purpose, at the time the
account is opened. The obvious reason for
this is, in brief, that one must not drum up
cases, that cases must come to the lawyer, or
rather be sent to him by his friends or clients.
The poor devil of a lawyer who never gets a
client to talk up his merits, and hasn't a
friend who would refer a case to him, sticks
to his guns, and then he is a poor devil. He
fed him or clothed him. The big guns hold
all the practice worth having, and the p.d.
get his pay in thanks, or mayhap in curses
because he lost a case which he had not funds
enough to properly prepare. He throws ethics
overboard in disgust eventually, and, credit
subsequent deposits are entered in the book, with
the date, respectively, of each deposit. At
the time of opening an account the bank will,
generally, furnish the customer with a check
book containing twenty-five or more checks,
and for this no charge is made. Persons wish-
ing to have nicely engraved checks can get
them, but a charge is usual in such cases,
though the amount will not exceed seventy-
five cents for a book of a like number of
checks. At the same time the bank will also
furnish to the customer a sufficient number of
"tickets," which are small pieces of paper
containing at the head a blank space for the
person's name to be inserted, also a blank for the
date, and below the words "check" and
"cash." Whenever a deposit is made the de-
positor fills up a ticket, giving his name and the
date, and writing in the column against the
words "check" and "cash" the amount of
each, respectively, deposited. These tickets
should always accompany the bank book
when a deposit is made. They are kept on
file by the bank, and serve as vouchers for
both the bank and the depositor, from which
the accuracy of the account may be deter-
mined, if the question should arise at any
time as to the amount, the time and the na-
ture of any deposit.

A moment's examination of the check book
will serve to show the depositor the method
of drawing a check. It will be observed,
first, that every check is numbered in its
order, generally upon the upper left hand
corner of the check, and that a check is in-
dicated by the perforated line. When
torn off at this line the part remaining in the
book is called the "stub."

A check is merely an order on a bank to
pay the person named in the check a certain
sum of money. It will be obvious to any one
who is about to draw his check that it should
be dated, and the name of the payee, or per-
son in whose favor it is drawn, should be in-
serted in the body of the check; that the
amount to be paid should be written in, and
also indicated by figures after the dollar sign,
and that the check should be signed by the
drawer at the place indicated. A check should
always be drawn with great care and accu-
racy.

The stubs, to which reference has been
made, are an important part of a check book,
they contain a complete record, if properly
kept, of all transactions with the bank. They
are transcripts of all checks drawn from time
to time, and show the numbers, amounts, the
dates and the names of the payees, respectively.
In drawing checks filling up the stubs should
never be omitted. It is not only important
for the reasons stated, but is vastly important
in determining the state of the account. By
adding together the several amounts found in
the stubs it is obvious that the amount drawn
from the bank may be readily determined.
This amount deducted from the amount de-
posited, which will appear in the bank book,
will show the amount standing to the credit
of the depositor. A rough and ready method
of convenience, once took out of his check
book a number of blank checks, which he
carried in his pocket, in order that he might
use them at any time. He used them all, but
neglected to keep an account of them, as he
thought he had done so by the stubs. He
found, when he drew his check, that he was
short, and to his dismay, he was one day
notified by the bank that his account was
overdrawn. Small checks, like small and
frequent accounts at a store, make terrible
inroads upon one's bank account, and it is
well to watch them closely.

A bank book should be regularly and fre-
quently "written up," particularly when
checks have been frequently drawn. This is
done at the bank by a bookkeeper, who enters
in the bank book the amount shown by the
customer's account to have been paid from
time to time. These amounts are compared
with the stubs drawn from the bank, and
when this transcribed into the customer's
book, the amount is found and subtracted
from the amount deposited, and the balance
carried to a new account. The checks are
returned to the customer with his book when
it is written up, and are the customer's
receipt. He should compare them with the
stubs in his check book and determine
whether they correspond in amount and are
correct. It is well to keep these checks.
In many cases they serve as receipts for bills
paid. They are receipts. A check is given,
for instance, to the dressmaker for her bill;
it is payable to her order. Before she cashes
the money upon it she must endorse it;
that is, write her name across the back.
When returned by the bank to the drawer
with such endorsement it shows that the
check has been presented by her and paid,
and it then becomes a receipt, or what is
equivalent to one.—Democrat's Monthly.

Habits of Miser Paine.

The portrait of a miser which is being
drawn in the contest over the will of James
Henry Paine of New York, would furnish
rich material for a novelist. The habits of
the man, who left \$100,000 tied in an old
handkerchief, are shown by his visits to a res-
taurant for his meals. He was very fond of
mutton steaks. Occasionally one would not
suffice and he would call for a second, the
price for a stew was ten cents. Generally his
pockets were stuffed with pieces of dry bread,
which he would at times fall out on the floor.
He would order a stew, pile up crusts of hard
bread taken from his pockets, throw over
them about half a bottle of Worcestershire
sauce and then swallow the whole with vorac-
ity terrible to behold.—Chicago Journal.

Tilden and His Stocks.

Mr. Tilden frequently invested in railroad
stocks whenever there was a decline in the
market or a chance to get in on the ground
floor in a deal. It nettled him, however, to
be considered a speculator. He would indig-
nantly repudiate the characterization, and say:
"I am an investor, not a speculator. I
know when I consider stocks are a good pur-
chase, then I decide on the figure I will sell
at, just as a grocer marks his selling price,
and I sell whenever I can get my price, with-
out reference to the market."—Chicago
Tribune.

Bosten Publishers prefer Nora Perry as a

manuscript reader, and she is in great de-
mand.

"James, I don't see but what I shall
have to have a new bonnet if I'm going
to the Permanent Exhibition with you."
"Pern—why, that's three or four years
from now. You'd better read up."
"Oh, yes, James, I do read up. But
three or four years are not too long be-
tween to begin if I am going to get the
money in time."—Washington Post.

Wall paper is to be beautiful and artistic

now as to be easily mistaken for fresco.

THE SHYSTER LAWYER.

CHARACTERISTICS OF A CLASS WHO
DISGRACE THE PROFESSION.The Code of Ethics Among Lawyers.
Blackmailers of the Corporations—Di-
vorce Proceedings and How Conducted
by the Shyster—Other Tricks.

There is a code of ethics among lawyers,
though never a lawyer appeared in a ro-
mance or a drama who ever appeared to have
any ethics beyond "Get a case fairly if you
can, anyhow if you must." The code of eth-
ics is, in brief, that one must not drum up
cases, that cases must come to the lawyer, or
rather be sent to him by his friends or clients.
The poor devil of a lawyer who never gets a
client to talk up his merits, and hasn't a
friend who would refer a case to him, sticks
to his guns, and then he is a poor devil. He
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subsequent deposits are entered in the book, with
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A Cure for Corns Wanted.

"Any man who wants to make a quick and
certain fortune," observed a Broadway drug-
gist the other day, "can do it by inventing a
sure cure for corns. It doesn't matter how
many there are there's always room for one
more. Corns are a universal weakness of the
American people. There isn't a day that I
do not have calls for corn cures from any-
where from fifty to 150 men, women, girls
and boys."

Is there any actual sure cure for corns?"

I asked him.
"That depends," said he. "There is hardly
a remedy that would not remove corns if the
people did not wear shoes. The trouble is
that while they are continuing the friction
and pressure that originally produced it. But,
whether they cure or not, the good remedies,
if properly applied, keep the corn from in-
creasing or becoming more painful. There is a
minimum. There are hundreds of people who
employ a chiropodist by the year at a contract
price, and it is his duty to keep their corns
pared down and their feet in order. The corn
cure enable people who cannot afford this luxury
to care for their own toes with little waste of
time or trouble."—New York News.

A New Kink.

"So Miss Blank is married?" he inquired.
"Yes." "I heard that her father gave her a
check for \$100,000." "Yes, he did." "Was it
good for anything?" "Well, that's the point
that puzzles everybody who has read it. They
were all crowding around to see if it was re-
fused, when she held it aloft and exclaimed:
"Dear father, but these diamonds are enough!"
She touched it to the gas and away it went.
I think it's a new kink, and one intended to
save the old man."—Detroit Free Press.

A SLEEPLESS NIGHT.

The center of this universe of stars
is the poor human heart that feels its pain
Nearer to its individual pain,
Its story personal of wounds and scars
Than all the far off thunder of the cars
Of cheekbeats in the midnight plain:
One moment's torture makes the pageant train
One tear the vision of the eternal main.

A HARD LIFE TO LIVE.

A Dark Tinted Picture for Stage Struck
Girls to Look Upon.

All honor to the brave girls who have gone
through mud and mire and fatigue and sor-
row and temptation and have come out good
and true. They are a noble set of women,
power which we all admire. They are the
jewels of the profession; they make it hon-
orable. No, it is honorable in itself. Every
profession that is an honest effort to earn
one's bread is honorable if they serve at
all else as a good example. I have seen them
in their humble homes; I have seen them in
their humble homes; I have seen them in their
toll, their plain, neat, self-sacrificing lives,
and I have felt like taking the mock queen
mantle and pressing it to my lips in honor
of their courage. And from one deathbed
I came once thanking the actress for the
lesson she had taught me of a soul so strong
that it could defy temptation and of a heart
so good that it could ignore itself, and when
I left her attic I felt that I had been very
near heaven.

But for all this, after looking at the profes-
sion on all sides, it is a hard one for
women, almost impossible for those who are
not born to it. It is one which no woman
should choose lightly. She should measure
well her own strength and her own courage,
for no woman can herself judge if beauty or
a gift at elocution or dramatic appreciation
will bring her success on the stage. She may
be a great genius and yet fail. The perspec-
tive of the stage is so curious. It is like
seeing one's face in a convex or concave
mirror—it may be drawn out long and thin
or very short. No one knows until she tries.
Then the physique, admirable for reading,
may be ineffectual on the stage. We know
one very beautiful woman, full of the best
stage ancestry, the inheritor of theatrical
talent, who has failed miserably. She is
Abdole Nelson, fresh from the gin shop,
with no ancestry, very little education and
a bad burr in her pronunciation, was an
eminent success.

It is with no contempt for the profession
of an actress that the words are written.
It is from the standpoint of much re-
spect, much knowledge and much sym-
pathy for those gifted women who contribute
so much to our enjoyment. And it is also
from a large acquaintance with enthusiastic
girls who have desired to be actresses, and
from an acquaintance with one lady who
almost middle life became so infatuated with
the profession that she went professionally on
the stage. Beautifully dressed, mistress of
her part, an admirable amateur, she failed
signally. She took to her bed and died. It
was her last. Her mother, to say the
enmity of the men and women on the
stage with whom she hoped to become a pro-
fessional worker helped to kill her.—Mrs.
John Sherwood in New York World.

New York's Girl Arabs.

Her head was held erect and her face
wreathed in smiles as she went out of court.
She waved her hand to some desperate look-
ing youths, mere lads, on the benches and
whispered to the nearest one: "I'll be with
Maggie." He looked to her and said: "I'll give her
the best love of de gang."

This is the story of going to jail. A few
years ago she would have been classified in
that same court as a "pivot," but to-day
she comes under the term "a chippy." A
pivot means a girl addicted to picaresque
excursions and other affairs which were
not dealt of plotting or waiting, and
chippy means a young thing. Both terms
apply to the same class of wayward girls in
short dresses. You can get an idea of the
size of this town when you realize that there
are enough misguided children of one sex to
deal of plotting or waiting, and chippy means
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